

Applic. No. 10/791,539

Amdt. dated May 2, 2005

Reply to Office action of December 30, 2004

Remarks/Arguments:

Reconsideration of the application is requested.

Claims 1-13 remain in the application. Claims 1, 5, 8, and 13 have been amended. Claim 14 is being cancelled herewith.

In the first paragraph on page 2 of the above-identified Office action, claim 5 has been objected to because of the following informalities.

More specifically, the Examiner has stated that claim 5 depends upon claim 5. Claim 5 has been amended to correct the error and is now properly dependent on claim 1. Therefore, the objection to claim 5 by the Examiner is believed to have been overcome.

Should the Examiner find any further objectionable items, counsel would appreciate a telephone call during which the matter may be resolved. The above-noted changes to the claims are provided solely for cosmetic or clarificatory reasons. The changes are not provided for overcoming the prior art nor for any reason related to the statutory requirements for a patent.

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In the third paragraph on page 2 of the Office action, claims 1, 3-5, and 8-14 have been rejected as being fully anticipated by Waldron (U.S. Patent No. 3,530,479) under 35 U.S.C. § 102.

As will be explained below, it is believed that the claims were patentable over the cited art in their original form and as a whole, the claims have, therefore, not been amended to overcome the references. However, in order to facilitate prosecution of the application claim 14 has been cancelled and claim 1 has been amended to be substantially the same as cancelled claim 14 (the electrical component has been moved from the preamble to the body of the claim).

Before discussing the prior art in detail, it is believed that a brief review of the invention as claimed, would be helpful.

Claim 1 calls for, *inter alia*:

a shielding plate body for shielding the electrical component, the shielding plate body having a first region to be disposed inside a metallic structure, the first region having a plurality of wall sections, and a second region to be inserted through a cutout of the metallic structure.

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The Examiner stated on page 3 of the Office action that regarding claim 14, Waldron discloses a shielding plate assembly comprising: an electrical component (16) and a housing shaped shielding plate (11).

Applicants respectfully note that Waldron does not disclose an electrical component (16) or a housing-shaped shielding plate (11). Figures 1-6 of Waldron do not include the reference symbols "11" or "16". Furthermore, the specification of Waldron does not disclose an electrical component or a shielding plate.

The Waldron reference discloses in column 2, lines 34-39 that the "slotted waveguide aeralis in accordance with this invention are intended to be end fed" and that a radio transmitting and/or receiving apparatus is "coupled to one end of the guide". The waveguide, which the Examiner compares to the shielding plate of the instant application, is solely a waveguide and not a shielding plate as recited in claim 1 of the instant application. The radio transmitting and/or receiving system of Waldron, which is coupled to one end of the waveguide might include an electrical component, but since it is located at one end of the waveguide, the waveguide cannot and does not shield the system. The Waldron reference does not disclose a shielding plate for shielding an

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electrical component. This is contrary to the invention of the instant application as claimed, which recites a shielding plate body for shielding the electrical component.

Waldron does not disclose inserting the waveguide through a cut out of a metallic structure. Because the waveguide of Waldron includes a slot antenna which extends from one end of the wave guide to the other (Figs. 1, 2, 3, 5, and 6), inserting the waveguide into a metallic structure would only have disadvantages. The metallic structure would interfere with the slot antenna and therefore it would interfere with the quality and propagation of the radiation emitted through the slot antenna. Waldron does not disclose a second region to be inserted through a cutout of a metallic structure. This is contrary to the invention of the instant application as claimed, in which a second region is to be inserted through a cutout of the metallic structure.

Claim 1 also calls for *inter alia*:

a slot antenna through which electromagnetic waves produced within the shielding plate body are coupled out of the shielding plate body.

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The slot antenna according to the instant application is used to couple out electromagnetic waves that are produced within the shielding plate body. In other words, according to the instant application, electromagnetic waves produced by the electrical component, which is disposed in the shielding plate body are coupled out of the shielding plate through the slot antenna. This is contrary to Waldron, which discloses that the slot antennas couple out electromagnetic waves which were guided through the waveguide towards the regions of the slot antennas. In Waldron, the electromagnetic waves are not produced inside the waveguide, but were induced by the radio transmitting and receiving system.

As can be seen from the above-given comments, the reference does not show an electrical component and a shielding plate body for shielding the electrical component, the shielding plate body having a first region to be disposed inside a metallic structure, the first region having a plurality of wall sections, and a second region to be inserted through a cutout of the metallic structure and a slot antenna through which electromagnetic waves produced within the shielding plate body are coupled out of the shielding plate body, as recited in claim 1 of the instant application.

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Since claim 1 is believed to be allowable over Waldron, dependent claims 2-3, 5, and 8-14 are believed to be allowable over Waldron as well.

Even though claims 8 and 13 are believed to be allowable, the following remarks pertain to claims 8 and 13.

Regarding claim 8, Waldron does not disclose a shielding plate which forms a housing for receiving the electrical component, because Waldron does not disclose shielding.

Regarding claim 13, Waldron does not disclose an optoelectronic transceiver inside a shielding plate body.

In the penultimate paragraph on page 4 of the Office action, claims 2 and 6 have been rejected as being obvious over Waldron (U.S. Patent No. 3,530,479) in view of Kurtz (U.S. Patent No. 5,087,921) under 35 U.S.C. § 103. Kurtz does not make up for the deficiencies of Waldron. Since claim 1 is believed to be allowable, dependent claims 2 and 6 are believed to be allowable as well.

In the first paragraph on page 5 of the Office action, claim 7 has been rejected as being obvious over Waldron (U.S. Patent No. 3,530,479) in view of Glabe et al. (U.S. Patent No.

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5,748,152) (hereinafter "Glabe") under 35 U.S.C. § 103. Glabe does not make up for the deficiencies of Waldron. Since claim 1 is believed to be allowable, dependent claim 7 is believed to be allowable as well.

It is accordingly believed to be clear that none of the references, whether taken alone or in any combination, either show or suggest the features of claim 1. Claim 1 is, therefore, believed to be patentable over the art and since all of the dependent claims are ultimately dependent on claim 1, they are believed to be patentable as well.

In view of the foregoing, reconsideration and allowance of claims 1-13 are solicited.

In the event the Examiner should still find any of the claims to be unpatentable, counsel respectfully requests a telephone call so that, if possible, patentable language can be worked out.

If an extension of time for this paper is required, petition for extension is herewith made.

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Please charge any other fees which might be due with respect
to Sections 1.16 and 1.17 to the Deposit Account of Lerner &
Greenberg P.A., No. 12-1099.

Respectfully submitted,



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52,794

For Applicant(s)

AKD:cgm

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